

suckers, and pollution-intolerant species. Red-breast sunfish and margined madtom were the most abundant species collected (NC DEHNR 1997).

The streams and rivers in the Uwharrie National Forest, Montgomery County, and southwestern Randolph County host large numbers of uncommon mollusks, a rare fish, and a caddisfly (NC DEHNR, 1997). The Little River in Montgomery County supports the only known location for a rare caddisfly, *Ceraclea* sp. 1 (Lenat's ceraclea). The caddisfly is yet undescribed, and is the subject of research by zoologists at Clemson University. Because the streams and rivers in the Little River watershed flow through mostly forested landscapes in national forest property they have received less sediment and other pollutants than other piedmont streams. The streams and rivers in Montgomery County that support rare aquatic life may represent the last strongholds for some species, as the piedmont becomes even more heavily impacted by humans (NC DEHNR, 1997). The following table lists one rare fish and numerous rare mollusks that occur in the Little River and its tributaries in Montgomery County.

Scientific Name of Mollusk, Fish, or Insect	Common Name	Location	*State Status
<i>Ceraclea</i> sp. 1 (only insect - a caddisfly)	Lenat's ceraclea	Little River	SR
<i>Etheostoma collis</i> pop 1 (only fish; all others are mollusks)	Carolina Darter - central Piedmont Population	West Fork Little River Disons Creek (1978 record)	SR
<i>Alasmidonta undulata</i>	Triangle Floater	Little River	T
<i>Alasmidonta varicosa</i>	Brook Floater	West Fork of Little River Little River (1962 record)	T
<i>Fusconaia masoni</i>	Atlantic Pigtoe	West Fork of Little River Little River	T
<i>Strophitus undulatus</i>	Squawfoot	Little River	T
<i>Toxolasma pullus</i>	Savannah Lilliput	Little River	T
<i>Villosa constricta</i>	Notched Rainbow	West Fork of Little River Little River Disons Creek (1978 record)	SR
<i>Villosa vaughaniana</i>	Carolina Creekshell	West Fork of Little River Little River	SC